

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for publication must be submitted to the Editor, and the Editor's name must be written on the envelope, and the Editor's name must be written on the envelope, and the Editor's name must be written on the envelope.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 27th, 1876.

In our remarks yesterday, on the Court of Enquiry respecting the loss of the *Factor*, we quoted section 242 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, which gives power to the Board of Trade alone to suspend or cancel a certificate, but hurriedly overlooked the fact that section 23 of the Merchant Shipping Act of July, 1862, transfers the power to suspend or cancel certificates from the Board of Trade to the Court holding the inquiry—the former reserving to themselves the power to re-issue and return any certificate which has been cancelled or suspended, or shorten the time for which it is suspended. It will thus be seen that the Board do not pretend to increase the severity of a sentence, but merely to interfere when they think the punishment too stringent. There is one other point in the constitution of the Court which investigated the loss of the *Factor*, to which attention has not been already drawn. It is a point of such importance that it is almost incredible how any Senior Naval Officer at a port could have been led into composing a court which has done nothing more nor less than rendered the sentence upon the Master of the *Factor* an illegal one. Section 261 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, states that every Naval Court shall consist of not more than five and not less than three members, of whom, if possible, one shall be an officer in the Naval Service of Her Majesty, one a consular officer, and one a master of a British merchant ship, and the rest shall be either officers in the Naval Service of Her Majesty, or British merchants, or British consuls, or one of the Chinese gunboats, was present at and took part in the investigation. Why an officer in charge of a foreign vessel was imported into a Court to inquire into the loss of a British ship it is difficult to say. The fact is that such was done had one effect, and that is of annulling all the Court's proceedings. If Captain Robinson applies to the Board of Trade for the return of his certificate, complaining of the illegality of the constitution of the Court which condemned him, he will no doubt get it back again!

There is now no possible doubt that the report which was first published in the *Hong Kong* was a bona fide report belonging to E.B.M.'s ship *Factor* being chased by the *Factor* is perfectly true. A party of officers and men, while engaged in rowing some distance from the shore, were suddenly attacked by a number of Chinese, who shot at them with bows and arrows. The boat's crew had, it is stated, to row for no less a distance than eighty miles, with an enemy in hot pursuit. There are at present no further particulars to hand to state that an act of wanton aggression has been committed by those self-styled savages. It is very evident that their hostility is not confined to the Japanese, their hand is against every man. It is equally clear that, sooner or later, they will have to be taught that such outrages cannot be committed with impunity upon peaceful and unoffending vessels even in the vicinity of their coasts. They appear to grow more and more jealous of the approach of foreigners, probably because the danger of their being compelled to throw open the country seems to be nearer and more apparent. But their present defiant attitude and aggressive spirit betray the folly of their rulers. It is most calculated to provoke that interference with their cherished solitude they so greatly dread. The evil they would thus keep at arm's length is, by their own stupid action, likely soon to come upon them. So long as they were content to remain quiet there was comparatively little to fear from outside nations. Shut up in their mountainous peninsula they might well have remained, the world ignoring, by the world ignored. But when they venture to attempt to drive away foreign ships from the sea in their vicinity, they must expect to become the objects of foreign attention—and that not of an altogether favorable kind. They seem, unwittingly it is true, bent upon precipitating what they so ardently desire to avert. It is perhaps their utter ignorance of the usages and customs of other nations that leads them into these impolitic displays of vindictive hostility. But their ignorance cannot be allowed as a plea in arrest of satisfaction for these offences. While displaying such paltry exhibitions of petty rage and spite—for the attack on the *Synia*'s boat was probably more the outcome of fear than anger—no nation can afford to entirely pass over such an outrage. It is indeed time that Corea was made to feel that she has some duties in connection with other powers. It is most inadvisable that any nation should be suffered to continue to keep up such an isolated position as that of Corea. It may be argued that if she chooses to hold no communication with the outer world, foreigners have no right to compel her to do so. Perhaps not, so long as the motive is to interfere in any way with other people. But when it is found that she will not allow a foreign ship to cruise in the sea that wash her coasts without firing upon her, it becomes a question whether it is not better, in the interests of foreign nations generally, to insist at least upon the inhabitants of the coast being brought under proper control, and compelled to treat foreigners with civility when they chance to come into contact with them. In the event of Japan declaring war against Corea, Great Britain and other Powers should give the former Power their moral support, and secure the non-interference of China in the struggle. War is at all times to be deprecated, but there is reason to believe that if carried on under the eyes of foreign powers, the Japanese would prosecute it with a greater regard for humanity than if left to carry it out in their way. At the same time it is useless to disguise the fact that Japan can gain little material advantage by going to war with Corea. It would be an arduous task to subdue the

country, which by its conformation gives the inhabitants plenty of rocky retreats and fastnesses. When conquered, too, the country would scarcely prove worth the cost and trouble attending its acquisition. It is not believed to be particularly rich in minerals, and the soil is known to be poor. But though as a revenue-producing territory Corea may not be worth the cost attending its annexation, there are other reasons that may operate—strongly—inducing the Japanese Government to attempt its subjugation. It has old claims to sovereignty over the country, and is tired of calmly receiving pass in the face from such a petty kingdom. It must also be remembered that there is every prospect of Corea one day losing its independence, and in the event of its being absorbed by China or Russia, it would become a formidable menace to Japan. It cannot be doubted that considerations of this sort will be duly weighed by the MIKADO'S Government, and may turn the scale. Nor would any great outrage on justice be perpetrated by the forcible annexation of Corea by the Japanese. The Corea would then be emancipated from the dense ignorance and gross prejudices which now enthrall them, and become possessed of many privileges to which they are at present strangers. They would be much benefited if even they were only compelled to throw open their ports and allow commercial intercourse with foreign nations. The advantage would, however, probably be almost entirely on one side, for Corea exports would necessarily be few in number and of little value. The people, moreover, are far from rich, and not likely to become very large importers of European produce. It is doubtful on the whole, whether any attempt to break down Corea exclusively would repay the trouble expended, much more the cost of protracted war. All things considered, we are still of opinion that it would, for the present, at all events, be an unwise enterprise on the part of Japan, and trust that the counsels of the peace party will prevail with her Government. If, however, the military classes should the MIKADO to declare war with Corea, it will clearly be the best policy for Great Britain to exert her influence at Peking in favour of Chinese neutrality.

We notice that the Societe of the fourth annual Hongkong Flower Show has just been issued. The next exhibition is to be held on Saturday, the 30th and 31st of February, 1876.

Because the body of a man named Wang in an old sack was found in a street leading out of Tientsin, and a coroner's juryman asserts that "the English are getting as bad as the Chinese." Wang: the Chinese would not have squandered that sack—*Figaro*.

Dr. Hooker, in his last report on Kew Gardens, makes the following statement: "The Blue Gum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*), which has attracted so much attention during the past few years—I am still unable to endorse the views of those who regard the tree as a source of cultivation in tropical regions, and as a prophylactic against fever and ague. There is little doubt, however, that in places which are favorable to its growth it will prove a very valuable source of timber of hard quality, and, contrary to the usual habit of hard-wood trees, it is of very rapid growth."

Chinese doctors practice among their countrymen in Australia without interference from the medical authorities. But when these doctors stopped by inquiries as to their qualifications, which they cannot answer to the satisfaction of the authorities, they have been ordered to leave the country, and their credentials should be accepted. Chinese gamblers are more fortunate than Chinese doctors in appeals to the Supreme Court. They carry on their lot in the most open manner, and are not disturbed by the large staffs of European patronage from the betting-shops. But, though the injured shopkeepers are continually in difficulties with the Chinese, and are very anxious to have the Chinese gamblers driven out of the country, they are being contented before magistrates, and eventually upsetting the convictions before a higher Court, they lead a charmed life to the Chinese gamblers, and are very much respected, and the disposition of law-makers and law-enforcers.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.
SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEPARTURE OF THE YUNNAN COMMISSE.
SEANAOH, 26th October.
Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber left on the 26th and Mr. Davenport follows on the 30th, and join them at Hankow. All proceed through Yunnan to Bormah, after an investigation of the outrage.

SUPREME COURT.
26th October.
SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.
A LIEB CASE.
R. MACKENZIE v. N. GREAVES, \$500.—This was a claim for damages for libel. Plaintiff is a first-class steamer, and defendant is the owner of the *Factor*, and defendant is the owner of the *Factor*, and defendant is the owner of the *Factor*.

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months, up to the present time to show that he had lost his good character. He was a member of the *Factor*, and was a member of the *Factor*, and was a member of the *Factor*.

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MEMORIAL AND DEBATE ON FOREIGN PASSPORTS IN CHINA.
The Memorial of the Foreign Passports, published in the *Manchu* Edition of the *Peking Gazette*, 30th October.

Yong Majesty's servant Yi-shan and others (the Prince of Kung and his colleagues of the *Manchu* Edition), upon their knees present a memorial to the throne in order to the more perfect execution of a provision in the treaty with foreign States, they pray Yong Majesty to issue a Decree directing the provincial governments to take measures to enforce the same, that they may be obediently obeyed, and depart from their country.

They would humbly represent, with reference to the question of foreigners travelling in the interior, and by the express language of the treaty of the several treaty-powers, a passport must be applied for which is sealed by a Chinese authority. Persons holding passports are to be treated as foreigners, and are to be allowed to travel, and are to be allowed to travel, and are to be allowed to travel.

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THE ATTACK BY THE CORREAS ON THE BRITISH BOATS.
The report in the *Manchu* Edition of the *Peking Gazette*, 30th October, about a boat's crew belonging to the *Factor* being chased by the *Factor* is perfectly true. Whether they were fired upon, we cannot say, and it may be assumed that they were thus chased only because they were unarmed. But the outside crew should either come to some practical arrangement with the *Factor* to leave her alone, or they should fire upon her, and if they do not, it is not fair that she should be chased.

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